The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Bulk of the Rebel Army Concentrated at Winchester.

What Place Constituted a Base of Operations.

Rebel Communication with Richmond Threatened.

MOVEMENTS OF SIGEL'S CORPS.

The Pontoon Bridge at Harper's Ferry Safe.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE VERY LITTLE DAMAGED.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 28—

Information from the rebel army is still on the south bank of the Potomac. The most reliable information, however, shows the bulk of their force to be at Winchester, which is declared to be both a base and a nucleus of operations. It is highly probable that additional troops left last week for Potomac to defend the fords and ferries, and to create the impression that the fortified Gibraltar is still there. They undoubtedly wish to divide Gen. McCLELLAN's army on the north bank of the river, fearing that such movement will not be liable to cut off communication with Richmond.

W. W. KNOWLES, Military Agent of Indiana, returned from Chicago on Saturday, and furnishes some valuable information regarding the late battle there. He gives the following summary from the official reports of the losses in the Indiana regiments engaged:

Regiments—Killed, six privates. Wounded, four officers, thirty-five privates.

Regiments—Killed, two officers, twenty-eight privates. Wounded, ten officers, one hundred and forty-eight privates.

Regiments—Killed, one officer, eight privates. Wounded, one officer, seventy-one privates.

Regiments—Killed, one officer, thirteen privates. Wounded, five officers, one hundred and eighty-three privates.

FOUR CAVALRY—Killed, one private. Wounded, three privates.

THREE CAVALRY—Killed, four privates; wounded, five privates.

Mr. KNOWLES estimates our aggregate losses at Chicagoville at a still lower figure than Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND. He agrees in the opinion that the rebels suffered much more severely, owing to the superiority of the Union troops in valor, and the quality of their arms. He has procured and sent forward two thousand blankets for the use of the Indiana troops there.

The rebel reporting statement that the rebels destroyed the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry turns out to be a fiction. It is standing now, as it was before the battle. Neither was the railroad bridge there so seriously damaged that it cannot be repaired in a week.

Both Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have no information of damage done to the road west of Harper's Ferry, as reported by the agent of the Associated Press.

The following is from a special correspondent of the TIMES, dated—

FREDERICK, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Rebel two guerrillas wounded, chiefly from Stuart's Division, and so many others from other Hessian, came in here to-day, making about one thousand during two days. These take the place of contrabands here who have been sent to Baltimore and Washington, to be distributed to various Hospitals.

Agents from Massachusetts and other States are visiting here, and finding out the wounded from their respective States, with a view of paying them if they received bonus as will not be able to reenter the service.

There is no movement of the army on the Potomac to-day.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The *American's* special from Sharpsburgh says:

Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 15,000. The official figures in two corps, SUMNER's and HOOKER's, are as follows:

SUMNER'S CORPS.

	Killed	Wounded.
Officers	41	97
Killed and wounded	619	4,000
Missing—about	400	
Total for the corps	1,060	

HOOKER'S CORPS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Doubleday's Division	76	372	—	502
Rickett's Division	125	696	127	1,148
Meade's Division	95	619	23	740
Total for the corps				2,390

Gen. SUMNER's loss in killed and wounded will be about 4,000. The total loss in these three Army Corps will be about 6,000. The loss in Gen. FRANKLIN's and Gen. BANKS' Corps, (now commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS,) will bring the casualties fully up to the total stated. Gen. BANKS may be some considerable re-duction in the number of missing.

Gen. SUMNER, whose brigade picket the river at Shepherdstown and Reynold's Ford, opposite Shepherdstown, keeps strict watch on the rebels, and inactive in reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

On Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon afterwards went back as a prisoner a rebel cavalry officer, whom they captured at Shepherdstown. Soon afterwards a boy appeared on the opposite bank, shouting to our pickets not to fire. He swam over, and said he had enlisted with the rebels at Frederick, but, becoming disgusted with the service, proposed to desert home.

The rebels are reported to be in strong force to-day, under both from the river. He also said that JACKSON had had his arm amputated, in consequence of a wound received at Antietam. These stories of rebel desertions are, however, consistently unreliable.

On Thursday, at noon, Gen. GIBBON in person, with the Ninth Massachusetts and the First District of Columbia, Battalion crossed the river. They climbed the bluff immediately opposite, and advanced up the hill, and, discovering no enemy, passed into the woods.

They subsequently sent back a piece of artillery and fifteen artillery men, which the rebels had left behind. They remained over during the afternoon, and, of course, are on the alert to observe the first indication of an approach on our part, and by being early underneath, they can better prepare themselves against an attack. On the other hand, the plans of the Union army are exposed before they can be thoroughly carried out, and the undertaking is doubly liable to defeat. Gen. KANE, who is in command of the troops at Williamsport, did right in placing under arrest the three men who went over to the enemy's lines, and can do still another commendable act by hanging up the unmanly infamy that continues to exist.

If there is any programme made out as to the future movements of the army, it has not yet developed itself sufficiently to aid an outsider in forming any accurate conclusions. If an opinion can be based on appearances, we may venture to presume that the present line of defense will not be advanced to any great for some weeks to come.

In consequence of constant shelling and good rifle practice, the enemy has not deemed it advisable to show himself on the bank of the river below Shepherdstown. This morning a portion of the Fifth New-York Cavalry went over on a reconnoissance, but has not returned at the present writing.

The disposition of the new levies has become a matter of considerable conjecture among the old troops. Although the plan of filling up the old regiments has been strenuously advocated, still it does not appear to have been very extensively adopted. Many regiments that went into the field a year ago with 1,000 and 1,100 strong are now reduced to 200 and 300. Even some brigades do not number men enough to make up one good-sized regiment.

The division of the Tenth Brigade (SLOCUM's Corps) that participated on the other over the river last Saturday was the Twentieth Maine Regiment, Col. STEVENS, of the Sixth Michigan, who is the present commander of the brigade, crossed the river, but upon reaching the opposite bank the order for crossing was countermanded, consequently the remainder of the brigade did not leave the Maryland side. The Third Brigade, although greatly reduced by numerous detachment of the service it has seen, is yet anxious to again cope with the enemy; and under the leadership of the brave and skilful Col. SPEARING we doubt not that its noble reputation would be worthily sustained.

WHIT.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Four Days of Rebel Rule—Scenes With the Inhabitants—Vandalism—Stores and Guns Removed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

One week ago to-day I left this place, a refugee, fleeing under cover of night to our lines. Rebel soldiers surrounded the surrounding hills and patrolled the streets, thousands of our own disheartened troops, who had been compelled to surrender, through the criminal incompetence of their General, being huddled together on Bolivar Heights, prisoners of war. Rebel banners floated in every direction, the "Lone Star" and "Palmetto" being the most conspicuous among their number. Rebel cannon were up on Bolivar Heights, or stationed in the moonlight on the Maryland shore. Rebel authority reigned supreme.

To-night I safely return, not by a winding, circuitous way, avoiding enemies, pickets and guards, but walking securely forward under National protection. National soldiers now occupy the Heights, roam through the fields, and walk the streets. National ensigns have supplanted the Rebel, and Union guns now frown from the batteries. How can I be otherwise than overjoyed at the change? Yet, when I recall the number of brave men who have unnecessarily been laid upon the shelf, the vast amount of property which has been lost, and look around upon the waste and destruction which have been inflicted by the rebels, sadness takes the place of joy.

The many reports which were in circulation to the effect that BANKS, or some other General had recaptured this place last week, were without foundation. The Confederates remained until last Saturday, when they evacuated it. The house with which everything captured was removed out of town, and the sudden departure of JACKSON's forces to reinforce LEE across the river, doubtless gave rise to these rumors, having led our paroled prisoners, who were going out, to suppose that BANKS or some other Union General was coming in. On taking the place a week ago yesterday, Gen. A. P. HILL, to whom we surrendered, took up his headquarters in the centre of the town, and posted his minions around him in every direction. They built their camp-fires under the shade-trees in the streets, and slept on the sidewalks, in doorways, alongside the fences, or wherever an opportunity for stretching out presented itself. All of the rebels, save a few hundred, departed on Tuesday. Gen. HILL, who is a man of pleasing address and gentlemanly instincts, permitted no citizens or private property to be molested. He, however, left on Wednesday morning, and a Col. THOMAS, differing from him in every respect, save rebellious proclivities, took command during the remainder of the week. Much annoyance was experienced from him. On Thursday, a New-York lady of some eminence, who unfortunately was war-bound here, requested of him a pass to the National lines, when he replied that Southern ladies had suffered from this war, and it was no more than right that Yankee women should experience some difficulty also. Replying that she simply desired to return to New-York, he said: "I would do more for a lady from New-York than for any other State outside of the Confederacy; but why did you remain when you knew we would take the place?" "Because I supposed the Southerners were gentlemen, and would treat me with the courtesy which they boast of," was the reply. This appeared to satisfy him, and an immediate pass was granted. On Wednesday the flagpoles were cut. One of the banners had previously been hauled down by some Unionists, and sunk in the river by means of stones. The captured guns were most of them removed to Winchester, and the commissary stores started off in wagons in the direction of Charlestown. Trains were kept running constantly on the Winchester Railroad to Winchester, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburgh until Thursday afternoon. Tuesday morning the work of blowing up the splendid iron railroad bridge across the Potomac was commenced, and not completed until Thursday night. What our Northern mudsill mechanics could have accomplished in three hours, it took the chivalrous Southerners three days to accomplish. Yet the work was performed effectually. Two new spans only had been laid, the third being a portion of the old bridge, which had suffered a like fate. The structure when completed would have cost nearly three hundred thousand dollars. After the bridge was blown up, Thursday afternoon about sunset, the pontoon was destroyed. The torch of destruction was then applied to the large stables and workshops close by, which were entirely consumed. The wooden structure, on which the railroad track is laid, built of solid timber, and extending for several rods, depot platform, and nearly everything of a combustible nature in the vicinity shared a similar fate. The cars, with one or two exceptions, were burned while standing on the track. Instead of falling through, as they supposed would be the case, the only engine left remained on the trestle work being held up by the tender, which went down and ways, forming a sort of a support. Strange to relate, the old engine-house, which has remained unharmed through the many vicissitudes which the place has undergone, escaped their vengeance. It stood directly alongside the other buildings, and why not destroyed is to me a mystery. Perhaps they were afraid to burn JOHN BROWN's old fortress, lest there should arise from the ruins ten thousand spirits like unto himself, to stir up their slaves and play insurrection generally. It may be that some of the men appointed to the work of ruin shrunk at the sacrilege

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY.

PETITIONS

By Alderman Cottrell—

Petition of property owners to pave Tenny-fish-street. Referred to Committee on Assessments. Report of Committee on the Subject matter of the Petition.

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Petition of property owners to pave Tenny-fish-street. Referred to Committee on Assessments. Report of Committee on the Subject matter of the Petition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—Coroner Adams held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of a boy named Henry Mitchell, drowned, but no testimony was elicited which threw light upon the case. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 146, of which 81 were of children and 71 females. The principal diseases were:—Consumption, 13; congestion of brain, 10; marasmus, 9; typhoid fever, 5; hooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 3; convulsions, 7; croup, 2; cancer, 2; disease of heart, 4; bronchitis, 3; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet rheumatism, 2; erysipelas, 2; marasmus, 3; do., 2; bladder and kidney disease, 2; apoplexy, 2; old age, 6.

FOUNDERING.—A tomato island about ten days old was found in a stable, on the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, on Saturday night. It was in charge of the Board of Health, and was taken to the Navy Yard for safe keeping.

ARRESTED.—Alexander Brown, a negro, was arrested on Saturday night, by Officer Wilson, of the Fifth ward, charged with stealing a quantity of rope from the premises of Mr. Isaac Hicks, in Pierrepont-street. The rope was found in a stable, on the corner of Monroe-street and Gelston-avenue. The building was occupied by Mr. Henry Ozmun, who upon examination identified the rope as his property. It was worth $5.

FOUND DEAD.—A female infant about ten days old was found in a stable, on the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, on Saturday night. It was in charge of the Board of Health, and was taken to the Dead House for safe keeping.

For more matter of Brooklyn interest see Fifth page.

THE NEWS OF FORTY BATTLES.

Latest from the Seat of War.

Further Advance of the Union Army.

Gen. Grant's Headquarters Moved to Culpepper.

Rebel Cavalry Driven Back.

Rebel Reinforcements Arriving.

Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

Rebel Cavalry Driven Back

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The Week Ended Yesterday.

Bank Clearings and Exchanges.

Stock Exchange Sales.

Railway Earnings.

Imports and Exports.

Dry Goods Trade.

Produce Markets.

Cotton Markets.

Iron and Metal Markets.

Coal Trade.

Petroleum Trade.

Wool Trade.

Hay, Hops, Leather and Drugs.

Provisions.

Groceries.

Naval Stores.

Freights.

Chicago Markets.

Boston Markets.

Philadelphia Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Cincinnati Markets.

Miscellaneous.

Financial Notices.

Public Notices.

Auction Sales.

Proposals.

Dividends.

Meetings.

Lost and Found.

Business Notices.

Situations Wanted.

Help Wanted.

Boarding and Rooms.

Houses and Rooms Wanted.

To Let.

For Sale.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NEWS OF THIS DAY.

THE EDITION.

The United States steam transport *Mary A Boardman*, Capt. Wyse, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing advices from Fernando de Noronha to the 11. and 3ay West Sept. 30. The health of the troops and squadron was good. Nothing of moment had occurred since our last advices by the Condor. At Key West the sickness had almost ceased, but there was no improvement at Cienfuegos. The following was reported to have died at Cienfuegos: United States frigate Potomac, Commodore Rodgers, September 4; sloop-of-war Saratoga, Lieut. Commanding Hunt, September 5;

...ing, to make her debut as Lucia. On Saturday, for the benefit of Miss Kellogg, although we believe Lucia was to be the last of Miss Kellogg, although we believe Signor Bosoni never sang, to aid in support of his benevolent powers. There may be cynical gentlemen who will suggest as bars of Saturday Miss Kellogg's engage with kind words. To all such we can only reply "Hear and you shall live." We repeat it is time for every benevolent society, and to sympathize her cordially on the successful beginning of what we trust may be a long and brilliant career.

For let us thank Signor Bosoni and the rest of her supporters, on Saturday, without a word. The fellow-labor sang in splendid voice on Friday as well as Lucia, and on Saturday in particular sang at the Academy with a spirit and a nerve to which fairly astonished us. A few days will serve to relieve from the voice of Signor Bosoni the effects of his fall, or pain, on re-appearing in some of the parts which he has sustained with such success. Signor Amodio, who has more pieces to guard with stupendous vocal power, but it deserves to be said for him that he never mars the harmony of the ensemble in order to display his voice, and notwithstanding a constant tendency to exaggerate the most serious emotions of life with the unrestrained air of a fat-cheeked chair-boy, bawling out pancakes, constituted very materially to the success of one of the best representations of Lucia which New-York has in recent times enjoyed. This orchestra, barring a disposition to drown the vocalists at all the critical moments, was well managed and effective in the delicious accompaniments with which Gaetano has clothed his charming opera.

On the whole, the reminiscences of Saturday and Friday dispose us to pardon Mr. Niblo for promising us every moment this week, to consist of one night only. The average results of opera in New-York consider the average range of a Pope in the middle ages. Happy the musical Hildebrand for whom his fortune and his will reserve a twelve years' pontificate and the prominent establishment of a real operatic hierarchy!

Why should not Mr. Niblo resolve to make himself this man?

At the moment, we see no other very eminently begat. The Richmond troops is a Southern subject, the reality regarding the hearts of the Secessionists distressing. Mr. Ullman brings back from Europe splendid Parisian and even Havana, whose advent, by the way, however interesting in itself, would probably have given the finishing blow to opera for the year. Our greatest resource is evidently the Lord of Creation, who, with a large heart, a clear conscience, a well-appointed orchestra, a fresh operetta, and the most eager he can contrive, ought to be able to make a success for himself and a real "season" for New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss BATEMAN made other last appearance for the season, at the Winter Garden, on Saturday evening. During her engagement, she has played in "The Hunchback," "The Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," "Geraldine," "Rose Dragonette" and "Macbeth," and has produced a new piece called "Beatrix, the Madonna of Art." "Beatrix" is an adaptation of a play by Lemoyne, (a former co-laborer with Scribe in some of the best pieces attributed to the latter,) and written for the purpose of introducing Madame Ristori to the Parisian public, in a character wherein she could speak the language of her audience. The piece achieved a great success, and ran through nearly a whole season. It will never cause a sensation on the American stage; still it is a neatly-constructed, interesting sort of piece, very well worth seeing. The plot of it runs briefly thus: A Grand Duchess of one of those extraordinary German principalities that have Courts and Cabinets and armies and all the other pharaphernalia of nationality, yet are no bigger than so many Jersey farms, is possessed with a desire to restore the little six-by-nine dominion, which she rules in the absence of the Prince, her son, as renowned for the presence of great minds in every department of art as it is confessedly deficient in actual extent. To this end, she invites among other accomplishments, Beatrix a wonderful Italian actress and as virtuous as she is talented, to lend the lustre of her genius to certain festivities which are in contemplation of the palace. *Beatrix* accepts and arrives in company with her manager, Mr. Kinsbrook. Kinsbrook, who may be said to embody a French dramatist's idea of Mr. BARNUM. The great aim of the indefatigable Kinsbrook is to prevent his *Beatrix* falling in love, as he has a contract with her, whereby he is bound to gain a fortune if no matrimonial engagement should indeed her to break her business ends. In aid of his purpose he secures the services of one *Gaston Kerner* a rejected suitor of *Beatrix* who himself for certain considerations to kill any rival who shall dare to make her an offer. It chances, however, that a dangerous lover appears upon the scene in the person of *Prince Frederick*, the Duchess's youngest son, who had previously made *Beatrix* queen in Vienna, and become madly infatuated with her. The history of the loves, the struggle in the heart of *Beatrix* to hide or disguise the reciprocal passion which she feels, the unconsciousness of the Grand Duchess, the anxieties of the manager, and the jealous perturbations of *Captain Kerner* give rise to numerous effective situations. The closing scene, in which *Beatrix* (learning the dignity to which, by the death of an uncle and resignation of a brother, *Prince Frederick* is advanced) rejects the crown he wishes to share with her, (because she seems to think it might injure him in the estimation of the world to marry an actress,) might be made very impressive if it were judiciously elaborated a trifle.

"Beatrix" was brought out on Friday and was satisfactorily received. Miss BATEMAN (the occasion being for her benefit) acted with great spirit and sympathetic power as the heroine. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., had, in *Captain Kerner*, one of those parts that he plays like a WALLACK, and did himself infinite credit. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was exceedingly good as *Prince Frederick*, and Mr. DAVENPORT was a quaint and funny *Mr. Kinsbrook*.

This evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH "opens," as the theatrical phrase goes, at the Winter Garden, in "Hamlet." When Mr. BOOTH was last here he performed a most brilliant and triumphant engagement, crowding the Winter Garden nightly with audiences of taste and cultivation. Since then he has patiently and perseveringly studied in the best European schools, drawing inspiration from the acknowledged masters of his art, and striving to form his style upon those intellectual models whose mission it is to banish from the stage the stilted, stupid, unnatural conventionality, which might have been all very well in the palmy period of "the Old Park," but is a bore and a nuisance to the degenerate play-goers of the present day.

Mr. FORREST played four nights of the past week, in one or other of his favorite characters, to audiences too large for even the spacious theatre of NIBLO to accommodate. To-night there will, if possible, be less room than ever, for then Mr. FORREST revives the greatest of all his personations—*Lear*—a character in which he is claimed he far transcends all hope of successful rivalry. Mr. MCCULLOUGH will be the *Edgar*, Madame FOSTER, *Goneril*, Miss MARY WELLS *Regan*, and Mrs. GRANDJEAN, *Cordelia*.

On last Tuesday and Saturday Mr. HACKETT appeared as *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The performance is so well known and so universally appreciated as to be beyond criticism. So far as art can make it so, it is perfect. Equally admirable in its way is the *Mrs. Quickly* of Miss MARY WELLS. Then Miss WELLS there is not a more conscientious, consummate artist on the stage. Whatever the part may be she is called upon to represent, whether it is of the highest importance or of comparative insignificance—she thoroughly identifies herself with it; absorbing her own personality for the time, and being, as it were, the person she but counterfeits to be. She has selected for her special line of business what are called "comic old women," and, in that line, she has no superior and only one equal—Mrs. VEZINA. To give verisimilitude to these characters, she ruthlessly disguises a handsome and expressive face, and hides a really fine figure in the most accessible vagaries of costume.

Mr. HACKETT to-morrow evening brings forth, after years of disuse and obscurity, MACKLIN's comedy, "The Man of the World." He has scarcely played *Sir Pertinax MacSycophant* within the memory of the present generation, and the performance will have the charm of absolute novelty. The comedy is a capital one, and will bear a pretty strong cast.

At Wallack's, old comedies, presented as they can be at no other theatre where the English language is spoken, have been given every evening. They will be continued all through the coming week, ...

...Farm and the opera has not caused him to relax his endeavors to make CASTLE GARDEN one of the most attractive places of entertainment in the City. CARROLL, CUSAK, GROVE, SARGENTINI, and PELTIER, are still promised there in protean and first-class style, and crowds gather in the Palace of Music and the promenade in spite of the growing coolness of the evenings.

For this evening a programme of the most irresistible description has been issued, for the special benefit of Mr. WM. A. MEADE, Mr. NIBLO's Assistant Manager, whose good offices and courteous manner have won for him the good will of all the frequenters of CREMORNE.

At the MUSEUM another stirring piece, called "Cauldcots, the Card Drawer; or Murder Will Out," is to be produced this evening. Every afternoon, "The Idiot of Tarbes," which has been received with so much applause, will be repeated. The drama and the splendid aquaria that Mr. BARNUM has lately collected, are the main features of attraction at the Museum now. The drama is extremely well done, and the aquaria are the most beautiful and varied that have ever been exhibited to the public.

GEORGE CHRISTY appears this week in his famous part of "The Mischievous Monkey." He embodies the characteristics of the animal with fidelity and vigor, displaying an immense deal of humor, and, in the closing scene, a touch of the most natural pathos. Besides the burlesque, there are singing, dancing and the most entertaining of Ethiopian eccentricities.

A SERMON ON THE TIMES.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Slavery and its Subworkings.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached last night, to about three thousand people, a sermon suggested by the recent proclamation of the President. We give a sketch only of the discourse, of which the text was taken from 1st Chronicles (O. T.), xxiiith Chapter, the 10th and 13th verses inclusive.

After a thorough explanation of the passage, and a well grounded foundation for future argument as to the constant working of God through natural law, to which nevertheless he is supreme, he proceeded to demonstrate that the uniform doctrine of the Bible is, that all national as well as individual prosperity depended upon the absolute recognition of God in man, of the rights of manhood and a thorough reliance upon the wisdom and the love of God. It is not taught that blind natural law is the best leader, but that natural law should be made to serve the interests of men, as it will do when used with intelligence and discrimination. Natural law made by God inexorable and unyielding so far as we are concerned, does not necessarily exclude divine volitions; it only points out to us the channels through which it flows; and the fact of divine volition, so far from diminishing in any way the efficiency of government, but demonstrates its certainty and power, from which there is no escape, and whose outworking is inevitable.

The administration of God over nations is conducted substantially upon the same principles as over individuals, for a nation is but an aggregation of individuals, who carry with them into civil federation every law and necessity. They even add some, but leave none behind. True, the conditions and methods of evolution differ. Individual life is short, national life long. The circle through which the individual moves is small, and he soon ceases to be required to the result of his endeavors; a nation, being made up of millions, lives long before any moral trait is propagated and becomes national. Corruption, dishonesty, intelligence, virtue in a nation depend on the average characteristic of its good and bad classes counteracting and balancing each other. So requiring long periods for evolution of its complex and successive series of individuals, it cannot immediately come upon the reward or penalty of its life.

The good or evil comes to the nation according to its period of life. It is held responsible for obedience of physical laws—propagation, nutrition, development and health; and of social laws—intelligence, industry, frugality, virtue, piety—all have direct relation to the material condition of a nation as of an individual. The observance or violation of moral principle in civil affairs is, if possible, more signally rewarded or punished in nations than in individuals, for honor, truth, justice, fairness, fidelity to obligations, and magnanimity, are more beneficial, and their absence brings its own great penalty.

Now, if it be possible for a Nation to sin, it must be when it *systematically violates the natural rights of a whole people*. I propose to point out some evidences of God's retributive government over this nation, as displayed in the matter of Slavery. First, Slavery is the dehumanizing of man. It reduces a being made in the image of God to the state of a chattel. It takes from him every natural right, and violates every one. This cannot be done with impunity. Yet it is done systematically in America to four millions of men. If the sun can be continued within no evidences of Divine displeasure, then I ask where is God? I don't say that because the Bible don't blame Slavery, throw the Bible away. I can't afford to. Around it are gathered the dearest memories of father, mother, childhood, and days of early love. But I do say, that if thirty millions of men can systematically violate the dearest rights of four millions, for forty, for fifty, or a hundred years, and no sort of retribution appear, then men may well ask, is there such a thing as Divine sovereignty, or is this violation of humanity wrong in the sight of God. On the other hand, if at any step we discover traces of Divine displeasure and indications of the coming penalty, no coming policy can get rid of the discovery that God's judgment upon this course of action subject to fearful penalty. Is there, then, any evidence of God's displeasure?

I hold first that the right of a man to his own labor is primal and sacred, and the very first step of Slavery denies to four millions of men this right, and God's displeasure is shown by the condition of industry and the accursed State of the soil in all the Southern portion of the nation. Look at old Virginia how she is accursed. Slave-breeding alone keeps her a Slave State—not tobacco, not cereals, but the flesh and blood of her sons mingled with that of the despised and trodden-down African—that which is bought and sold in the market—is all that keeps Virginia in the diluvial swamp. The same is true of the soil of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana; their agriculture is an exhausting one, and every rod of the soil that is tilled by the hand of the slave becomes sooner or later smitten as if with some terrible curse.

Again, Slavery violates the social and family rights of men. At the South every man is his master, and every woman too. Marriage there is but a convenience, simply a form in which there is no semblance even of performance. If the husband is sold to a plantation ten miles from his wife, that is a sufficient reason for his taking a second; and the woman—she, too, must take another husband, and perhaps a third, and a fourth. For this there is no church discipline, nothing is done but what seems right. For this what does God say? The virtue of the family estate is sapped and its soundness destroyed. All over the South amalgamation the most absolute is eminently popular, and in fact it is only when it ceases to be concubinage, and is made lawful, that to them it seems hateful. The virtue of the young men is thus universally destroyed. The women there are virtuous and full of honor, as they are here, and there is where the suffering—the retribution—is made manifest. Oh, when the dread book of record is opened on the last great day, the wails of maidens, the tears of mothers, the unspeakable torture of wives—what will they not be? This result alone is terrible—it is man's curse and shame.

Thirdly, The ignorance of the slaves is indispensable to his existence as a slave; it wont do to let him know too much. The more he knows, the more he wants; his taste, his appetite even improve and he becomes expensive. While brutish we can live on pork, corn and meal—food and fodder are to each other, as are man and slave. His ignorance is profit to his master, and in this too God reveals a terrible retribution, evident to all. The master says to the slave "You shant know anything," and the slave says in reply "Massa, you shan't know anything, nor and they don't. The vast majority of the whites at the South are profoundly ignorant and must stay so. The atmosphere will not countenance schools.

Fourthly, Slavery by taking away from man his rights and degrading him to be a thing of bargain and sale, avenges itself by making human life unsecured where it prevails. The life of a slave is of but little account, his manhood is unrecognized, and his life depends upon his mercantile value. And this idea of the little worth of life has spread beyond its first boundary. Where is life so cheap as at the South? Duels, riots, broils and bloody brawls are frequent and unthought of. Their habits are low and barbarous.

Yet, in the fifth place, there is a yet more terrible aspect. In the early days, Christian men and statesmen admitted Slavery to be an evil, and regretted its existence. This was more as it should be. Indeed, Slavery thus admitted to *be* wrong, might for the time coexist with right civil ideas; but Slavery embraced and defended sorrunts the whole doctrine of society, and inevitably carries men right back to despotic theories of Government. Democracy, in the legitimate sense of the term, is rooted at in the South. They are neither Republicans or Democrats, but autocrats and tending toward monarchism. The States of the South are four hundred years back; they are away the other side of the Reformation, already; they are on the road to the Red Sea, and the Lord will chuck 'em in. (Laughter.)

Sixthly, As with States, so is it with the National Government. For fear of weakness in the original compact the monster was admitted, as if would be with a cooper who fearing his barrel would not be ...

...up of slavery by the introduction of every State which for the moment took and the brine run out. So it was with the Union which for fear of not being large and sufficiently consolidated, did not dare to exclude all States which allowed Slavery within its boundaries. It has been the cause of all injustice you know, and it is the only sloth in the whole year that has ever existed. It said that resistance like Slavery has been the cause of all our troubles. With equal propriety it may be said of the body, that its restlessness is disease is the cause of fever and disturbance, and such talkers would, if consistent, lie right down and let any disease fasten upon, and make its way through them.

Seventhly, For a period of fifty years, on plea of National peace, for sake of harmony and prosperity, the loyal and Free States have declined to maintain the policy of liberty, and have permitted Slavery to augment. "Are not," said our bribed Statesmen, "the Union and Compromise better than all the laws of reformers; and Commercial prosperity than God's law?" And when an eminent Statesman, who had not of late uttered any such notion, spoke of God's law as the "Higher Law," there was a howl from all the pulpits and forums of the land, and holy hands, in pious horror, were raised deprecatingly to the Constitution. What's the result? This war is the result. What's the penalty? Go to Sharpsburgh, go to Virginia, in the neighborhood of Washington, look into the swamps which line the Chickahominy, and the trenches filled with your sons; look at Kentucky and Missouri, where the land rocks and reels under the convulsions of the time, and read the summons of peace. We are reaping what we have sown. You would have peace, and you see what has come of it. You were forewarned; this was all foretold; you were exhorted to stand up for truth, for liberty, for God in man, for the freedom of your brother. But no; you derided agitation, derided disturbances, you secured your peace, and now you have the normal results.

I beg you now to take notice of some remarkable facts. 1. Virginia has suffered most of all the States in this deceitful war. Virginia, who sinned against knowledge and with full light; who allowed herself to be a terrorism of slave-traders—men hated alike by God, man and the devil—and the schemes of designing politicians, to be dragooned into the folly and madness of secession. 2. Note the strange part played by the women of the South in this terrible drama. However violent the men may have been, the women have been far more zealous and vindictive. Woman is at once the best and worst thing God has made. But now fearful a retribution is coming upon their homes. I do not hesitate to say, nine-tenths of the male population between fifteen and fifty years of age will be exterminated before the end of the war. And then the women, will be deprived of their natural protectors, and must alone bear the desolation and the sorrow. 3. The North has suffered and must suffer to the extent to which she has winked at Slavery for the sake of commerce and gain. We all of us are in the same plight—weak hearted voters, money-loving merchants, manufacturing districts and States, like Connecticut, who have depended on the South, all who have helped sustain Slavery—all who have worn cotton and eaten sugar, produced by slave labor, all alike, with even handed justice and retribution, must suffer. The North has been growing rich on slavery. But do think that when you have paid your *five thousand millions* of dollars taxes—God will have got back pretty much all you have made out of his suffering children! God the tax-gatherer is out, and he will have a good time. 4. Every nation or State that has profited by Slavery, is suffering to that extent by this war. Of them England is the most guilty and is suffering most. I love and honor England's early history, her noble struggles for freedom and her later sturdy valor; but her commercial classes have pandered to Slavery, whole districts exist and grow rich on slave products, and now starve. Hon and trouble are rife among just these classes. France has almost shuddered; she is suffering [illegible]. Now are these all accidental circumstances linked together by a cunning league, or do you see the plain indications of God's retribution in them? What is the infidelity of this day? Many believe in Genesis, and the Apocalypse, and all of Holy Writ—all that God spoke 4,000 years ago, but now that his voice is abroad through all the land, speaking in thunder that Sinai never heard, they refuse to hear him. This is fatal infidelity. Against your instruction, your political education, your historic memories, your experience—against all evidences of God's anger at the nation's sin, you refuse to believe in God's voice speaking in events. This is monstrous infidelity. But I bid you take care. We are approaching crisis. The nation must move one way or another, and we must take counsel of principle and right.

How great is the infatuation of those who rage against men: who say that the cure for these great evils would be to take twenty Secessionists and twenty Abolitionists and hang *them*. Brethren, if hanging twenty men would cure us, cut the cancer of Slavery, I would be hanging time willingly. But to hang the Abolitionists would be as if on shipboard, a pestilence breaking out, the crew should take the doctors and pitch them overboard, and then kick the medicine-chest after them by way of checking the epidemic. Hang them? That was what they did to Christ in Jerusalem, and said, now we will have peace—and where is Jerusalem? Where are the Jews?

O men! who in your mothers' milk drank in liberty, have you any doubt as to the remedy? Repent of the past; cut away from it and consecrate every effort to restoring the reign of Liberty and Universal Freedom, and blessed be God he has opened the door by the hand of the President. He has sounded the silver trumpet, and announced that policy from which there can be no going back. The time has come when there can only be two parties. Before, when there was no policy, some were living to urge one thing on the President, some another; but now the President has himself chosen between Slavery and Liberty. Now, there can be only two parties—those who uphold the latter, *and those who stand by the President and the Government.* (Immense applause.) For the President and his counselors, the live men chosen by the nation, *are the Government.* Is the Constitution the Government? What, a dead sheepskin parchment! Well, it might be for some men we see every day, but the Government of this nation is the body of men who administer the ruling of the people *according to* the Constitution. They are the men who are to be sustained and helped by all true patriots.

And by this will I stand. I say to tyrants and those who love despotism—Beware! God has come to judgment. We shall see a new and more glorious land. We shall have a new and more perfect Union, in which Georgia and Massachusetts shall shake hands. For there is love to be raked out of this yet. We shall have the Union—not "as it was," for that was the incarnation of injustice, infringement on your rights and mine—but the *Union as it was meant to be.* An Union so perfect that you shall lay it on the Constitution and it shall not anywhere bulge out or shrink away, but will stand as it was meant to stand by the good and great men who made it, and by God who laid its foundations. God grant it! God grant it!

Rogers & Raymond's

1862. SEASON CARD. 1862.

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GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES,

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We present, at the opening of a new season, for the inspection and approval of the public, an unrivalled stock of

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BOYS' CLOTHING,

and such an assortment of ready made

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for officers of all grades in the National service, as has not heretofore been offered since the commencement of the war. Our purchases of materials abroad having been made before the high duties were imposed, we have the satisfaction of announcing that our old and

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will not be advanced, as we are determined to maintain the reputation of the house for unapproached cheapness. One price and no deviation, as of yore.

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Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 443 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Only No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House), opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morrison's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATWOOD—BARKER.—In Harrington, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. L. A. McKinney, NELSON ATWOOD, Jr., of Wolcottville, to Miss ADELAIDE B. BARKER, of the former place.

SPELMAN—HOYT.—In Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. James Anderson, WILLIAM C. SPELMAN, of Brooklyn, to DARAH A., daughter of F. W. Hoyt, of Manchester.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Dr. C. V. ANDERSON, aged 39 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

BALDERSTON.—At Kentonville, Md., on Tuesday, Sept. ...

...of apoplexy, on the 1st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH L., wife of Henry Gibson, and only daughter of the late Gen. Jacob Brown, U. S. A.

The remains will be taken to Sackett's Harbor for interment this day.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 28, WILLIAM HAMILTON, aged 19 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and of his grandfather, John Reed, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Garden-st., Hoboken.

HOLDEN.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock, CHARLES LAIRD, eldest son of F. Henry and Marian L. Holden, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, C. O. Laird, No. 5 Albion-place, 6th-st.

MCFARLAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, CATHERINE, wife of Alexander McFarland, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 37 W. 17th-st.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, of wounds received in the late battle of Manassas, CHARLES J., son of Robert McLaughlin, aged 23 years.

His friends and those of his brother-in-law, John J. Olcott, and the members of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 442 7th-av., at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst.

O'BRIEN.—On Friday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her son, Dr. T. J. O'Brien, No. 263 East 26th-st., Mrs. BRIDGET SARA O'BRIEN, wife of the late Daniel O'Brien, aged 67 years.

Her friends and those of her sons Ignatius, Oswin and Marcus are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, in 28th-st., near Lexington-av., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Without further notice, High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Dr. CAMMEYER. The remains will be interred privately in Calvary Cemetery.

The members of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and A. R. Post of the same, are requested to attend the funeral of the late Sergeant Major of the Ninth Regiment, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend.

OTIS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, at 9 o'clock, MARY ANNELIA M., daughter of William and Anna Maria Otis, of New-York, aged 6 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 227 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

POTTER.—On Sunday morning, at Bellevue, DAVID T. POTTER, M. D., aged nearly 70 years.

The funeral services will be held at Schenectady, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Yorktown, at 10 o'clock on Monday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBBINS.—Fell at the battle of Shepherdstown, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, private WILLIAM ROBBINS, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Reserve,) N. Y. V., aged 17 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Sacramento, (California,) papers please copy.

GOODRICH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, HOSEA GOODRICH, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at his late residence, No. 99 Hicks-st., at 2 o'clock A. M., and at the Reformed Church at Hempstead, Long Island, at 3 o'clock.

TYRRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, E. S. TYRRELL, twin son of G. Edward and Maggie M. Tyrrell, aged 4 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Capt. Samuel Tyrrell, Park-av., second door from Clinton-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 490.—Sept. 27, 1862.
7, 2, 1, 31, 30, 71, 59, 43, 30, 55, 75, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 466.—Sept. 27, 1862.
21, 4, 41, 72, 67, 25, 3, 18, 49, 17, 63, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE EXTRA CLASS 407.—Sept. 27, 1862.
19, 4, 53, 13, 10, 21, 15, 65, 37, 36, 16, 48.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 341.—Sept. 27, 1862.
34, 18, 4, 67, 39, 33, 14, 42, 10, 21, 50, 25.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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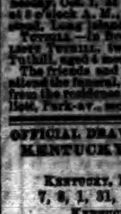
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—*TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.*
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
JAMES L. HASTIE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from Yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

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ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS
No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery.
With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

United States Treasury,
New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.
NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY OR MORE Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 1st October, are required to send them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the lowest desk of this Bank. The Coupons which should be numerically arranged—will be examined, and checks given out for those left in advance, on the 30th inst., after 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

EARRINGS AND PINS—ONE, TWO, THREE, and five dollars a set. At
C. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 418 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. ROBIAN'S Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hyram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Flat bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYERS' GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the assessment and collection laws, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Price 25 cents; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Pierce & Pratt, Nos. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

ARMY INSTRAND.—SOMETHING NEW.—THE best and most practical pocket Inkstand. The trade supplied by E. F. COCHRANE, Agent, 112 William-st.

MILITARY.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, NO. 681 BROADWAY,

The 9th (LAFAYETTE) Regiment will be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received or recruited. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of the Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

OLIVER H. PALMER,
Chairman of Army Committee.

"FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS."
FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., (GARDE LAFAYETTE.)
Now in Stoneman's (late Keamy's) Division, Heintzelman's Army Corps.

Authority has been granted to enlist Company A of the 55th (old) regiment, to the regulation standard.

State and United States bounty, $50, and one month's pay in advance.

Recruits apply to A. W. REYNOLDS, Captain Commanding, at the Clothing Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York.

Office No. 205 Broadway, (Lafayette Hall,) and No. 205 Canal-st.

State bounty of $50 ceases after Sept. 30.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.
Col. W. W. TOMPKINS begs to announce to the officers of Brooklyn that he will commence on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at half o'clock, a course of military instruction in the large room of Mozart Hall, Bowery, and, under his supervision.

Col. TOMPKINS, late Major of the 7th N. Y. S. M., Major 79th, of Nov. 60 and 20 June 20th-st., near Broadway, Mozart Hall, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 681 Broadway, FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
Young men will be received for the service for nine months. Young men of good moral character and habits. Apply at the office for necessary information at the Headquarters, No. 681 Broadway, over Colton & Company. Bounty will be given to all who join this company.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS RAMSDEN, } Lieutenants.
JOSEPH B. SUTHERLAND, }

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,
NINE MONTHS' MEN.
TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY
Will be paid to recruits entering in this company. Headquarters, No. 205 Canal-st., over Lewis's Dyeing Establishment.
Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

WAR MEETING.—TO BE HELD AT THE FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE, Corlaers, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of procuring recruits for the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, to be raised under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The public generally are invited to attend. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. Abram Wakeman, Rev. J. M. L. Quackenbush,
Hon. D. D. Field, Rev. A. P. Buttenshaw,
Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
Capt. De Camp, Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Maj. H. B. Hagner,
COMMITTEE.
Thos. Foster, Thos. E. Bay,
George Marriner, J. Craigie,
J. T. Smith, Jacob Frank,
O'B. F. FRASER, Chairman.
H. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

IRONSIDES, IRONSIDES—WAR MEETING—CAPT. WOODWARD'S COMPANY.—There will be a grand war meeting, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the 16th Ward Armory, corner of Lexington and Alfred Cockman, Rev. Prof. Hitchcock and other distinguished speakers will be present. The public are invited.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY F.—Men of correct habits and gentlemanly instincts, we offer you an opportunity never offered before. Only for nine months. All the bounties, with the exception of nine months. Apply at No. 8 Centre-st., corner of Canal-st. Capt. D. S. RIDDLE.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B—NINE MONTHS MEN.—Ten dollars in addition to all other bounties, will be paid to all recruits enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 205 Canal-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—AT A SPECIAL meeting of the THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held at H. O. Shanhessey's Hotel, on Saturday Evening, Oct. 25, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations made by the Republican Union Convention held at Syracuse on the 24th inst., and our united efforts are hereby pledged to secure the triumphant election of the entire ticket.

Resolved, That in JAMES S. WADSWORTH, our candidate for Governor, the Government has an uncompromising friend, the Country an

The Globe-Bank Crimes, Monday, September 29, 1884

MEDICAL.

DR. CORNELL, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, has removed from 21 Bond-st. to No. 13 Lafayette-pl., where he will continue to devote his attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, Nervousness, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Deformities, Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Tic Douloureux, Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma, Hemorrhoids, Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Scrofula, Mercurial Affections, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Abortion, Menstrual Irregularities, Uterine Displacements, Prolapsus, Ovarian Tumors, Inflammation, Ulceration, Hysteria, Nervous Affections, Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Urinary Deposits, Incontinence, Retention, Seminal Emissions, Nocturnal Losses, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Premature Decay, Barrenness, Sterility, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Tremor, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Insanity, Suicidal Impulses, Fascination, Disorders of Sight, Hearing, Taste, Smell, Touch, Speech, Sleep, Dizziness, Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Weakness, Emaciation, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the Back, Limbs, Joints, Bones, Ulcerations, Sore Throat, Mouth, Tongue, Gums, Teeth, Breath, Nose, Eyes, Ears, Head, Face, Hands, Feet, Nails, Hair, Whiskers, Beard, Moustache, Whitlow, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Sore Feet, Ingrowing Nails, Perspiration, Offensive Exhalations, Contagious Blood Poisons, Mercurial Poisoning, Impure Blood, Broken Down Constitutions, Secret Diseases, Secret Habits, Secret Practices, Secret Infirmities, Secret Sufferings, Secret Remedies, Secret Cures, Secret Consultations, Secret Advice, Secret Treatment, Secret Medicines, Secret Discoveries, Secret Revelations, Secret Disclosures, Secret Developments, Secret Explanations, Secret Applications, Secret Operations, Secret Instruments, Secret Appliances, Secret Inventions, Secret Improvements, Secret Publications, Secret Pamphlets, Secret Books, Secret Letters, Secret Correspondence, Secret Communications, Secret Interviews, Secret Meetings, Secret Associations, Secret Societies, Secret Orders, Secret Degrees, Secret Rites, Secret Ceremonies, Secret Obligations, Secret Oaths, Secret Penalties, Secret Punishments, Secret Tortures, Secret Executions, Secret Murders, Secret Assassinations, Secret Poisonings, Secret Stabbings, Secret Shootings, Secret Drownings, Secret Hangings, Secret Burnings, Secret Quartering, Secret Dismemberments, Secret Burials, Secret Graves, Secret Resurrections, Secret Dissections, Secret Anatomical Preparations, Secret Museums, Secret Skeletons, Secret Models, Secret Plates, Secret Engravings, Secret Drawings, Secret Paintings, Secret Statuary, Secret Busts, Secret Casts, Secret Photographs, Secret Daguerreotypes, Secret Ambrotypes, Secret Stereoscopes, Secret Views, Secret Scenes, Secret Incidents, Secret Anecdotes, Secret Facts, Secret Truths, Secret Realities, Secret Mysteries, Secret Wonders, Secret Curiosities, Secret Novelties, Secret Inventions, Secret Improvements

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Large Numbers of Citizens Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

The Tardy Patriots Coming Forward.

GEN. BUTLER'S FREE COLORED REGIMENT

An Attempt to Capture Jeff. Thompson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 19.

To-day has been a busy one among the officials appointed to administer the oath of allegiance. It is a singular fact that most of those who have been the noisiest in denouncing the Government, I now find the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." I have often noticed, that on the parturient 4th of September, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath have gradually lessened, until "it don't amount to much, after all," and so on from the effects of the proclamation down. New-Orleans will certainly be totally changed in the next week, for heretofore, among the most wealthy and substantial, it was considered a mark of absolute degradation to acknowledge allegiance to the flag of the Union, and as a consequence, all who had done so, or were connected with the Government have been ostracised. But now we are rapidly settling down into a substantial patriotism that is leveling, although slowly, and, naturally at least, making us one people. It may be said that this oath-taking just is the result of the basest, heartless and selfish—that it has been done to save property or to escape worse consequences; but let the motive be what it may, the moment every resident of this city is identified alike with that act, there begins a new era in New-Orleans, social and political life is changed, the distinctions between the rebel and the loyalist is broken down, and a community of interest at once springs up. The rich have held back to the last, but the most wealthy citizen of New-Orleans, Mr. MIDDLETON, took the oath in my presence many days ago, and since that time, persons only less substantial in pecuniary matters have followed his example. Four days more are still left to the delinquents, and I have no doubt there will be witnessed much that is amusing and much that is melancholy in those early patriots, who still, though coming in at the eleventh hour, in Scripture parlance, get their penny along with those who have borne the labors of the heat of the day. I am glad that Congress set a time which was to end this trifling with the most sacred of all things—our love of country. If our people, maddened by excitement or vitiated by demagogues, were led astray, and the strong arm of the law is exerted to bring them back, it is a mercy to the misguided and culpable, and a good thing for all. The immediate effect on the city will be the renewal of business; our population, or a part of it, heretofore has been incapable of appearing in our Courts, or even doing business; the result was that capital has been locked up, and enterprise paralyzed. These things will certainly be changed, for there will no longer be inducements for the rebellious to bide off their own noses to spite their faces.

THE ENROLLMENT OF FREE COLORED CITIZENS.

This evening I rode down to what is called the Judah Turo Building, a large unfurnished edifice just on the suburbs of the lower part of the town, intended when finished to be a refuge for indigent women and children. The building is very large and very incomplete, but it is roofed in, and affords most excellent accommodations as a barrack. Here is to be witnessed a scene which of all others was least expected by the priests of rebellion. I allude to a regiment and more of free colored citizens, who daily go through company drills, and on each evening have a dress parade, at which twelve hundred stout men perform the duties of a soldier with an aptitude and precision that would do credit to men of whiter faces though not necessarily braver hearts.

The first thing I noticed was the guard who paced in front of the square. His gun was an old single-barrelled fowling-piece, without bayonet, and he was without belt or cartridge box, still he played the sentinel with becoming excellence, and stopped us promptly, and without hesitation, called for the "officer of the guard." A mulatto man, of rather light complexion, sword at the side, and wearing the shoulder straps of a second Lieutenant, presented himself, and after some general questions, said he would conduct us "to head-quarters." I wound my way among the idlers, and numbers of squads under the charge of drill sergeants, until I reached a small building on one side of the square where, much to my surprise, I found Acting-Adjutant THOMAS A. SHAAS, formerly of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. He expressed much pleasure at meeting me, and I frankly confess that his face was blessed darker than very many of the soldiers under his command. With Adjutant SHAAS I went through the entire building, and I was much surprised to see how comfortably 1,700 men had found themselves. I was informed that these native soldiers, as they are termed, manage with the ordinary rations to live better than do a majority of our soldiers. This is to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of these natives have been professional cooks, and from youth up had been compelled to take care of others as well as themselves. These free mulatto men learn the drill easily, and take great pride in the business. I saw some of the squads go through their exercises, and they deserve commendation. It was impossible for me to wait to see the regimental drill.

Beside the door of the main entrance of the building, were posted up the names of the "Phelps Guards," one hundred strong. The list was made out by one of the Company, and was a fine specimen of penmanship. I took a peep into the prison and found some twenty delinquents, who, soldier-like, were whiling the time away playing cards. On the whole, in spite of a strange sensation at the novelty of what I witnessed, I was favorably impressed, and consciously believe that, with good officers, these men would do efficient service.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique as the men are fond of calling themselves, can at present dressed in the United States infantry uniform, with the cavalry hat. The Zouave dress should be adopted; at all events the red cap and tassel. The mulatto and negro does not need shaded brimmed hat to shade their faces, and it looks out of place and anomalous. Gen. BUTLER takes a great deal of interest in this body of men and I think is anxiously waiting to know if they will be mustered into service. What course the Government will pursue, I cannot say, but I think I could dispose of them both profitably and practically. I would send six hundred to Fort Jackson, three hundred to Fort St. Philip, six hundred to Fort Pickens, and the remainder, with two or three hundred more, should be the occupants of Sumter and other Southern forts. History goes to show that the negro man is a good artillerist; in naval warfare they have always distinguished themselves, not only as active gunners, but brave and determined boarders. On our gunboats now in front of the city the negro sailors are good fellows, and are equal to any in doing duty. Let our Southern forts thus be defended, having only a few white men as special guards, and white officers throughout. We should then be relieved of the sad disaster universally taking place among unacclimated white men doing military duty in the Southern forts. With such soldiers, we should neither fear an outside enemy or the more insidious foe, malaria, fevers and epidemics. The commanding officer of this regiment is Col. SHAFFNER, I believe once attached to the New-York Fire Zouaves, and Lieut. Col. JOHN A. MCGUN, I believe of one of the New England regiments.

RECRUITING LIVELY.

The recruiting business goes on lively, and, as in other cities, popular names are adopted to facilitate the raising of volunteers. We have in process of organization the "Butler Guards," the "Shepley Infantry," the "Warner Rangers," the "Gen. Wm. Nott's Avengers;" and now we have it announced in all the corners that the "Thorpe's Rifles" are now in the field.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The weather still continues warm, and just at this time it is very showery, but the health of the city was never better at this season. It is now conceded by all that no epidemic can exist this year. The crisis is past, and Providence has smiled upon our community of New-Orleans. The country for this great boon can never be sufficiently thankful to the energy of Gen. BUTLER, displayed, first, in his having the city thoroughly cleaned; and secondly, in the enforcement of a rigid blockade. It can no longer be a matter of doubt about the yellow fever being *introduced from abroad*, for the severe blockade of the port against the rebels, and next against every vessel coming from an infected port, has decided the question forever, that the yellow fever is not indigenous to our climate.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

We have had, since I last wrote you, two or three flags of truce—one from "up the coast," and two from across the lake. They were unimportant, save the last, which came for the purpose of arranging an exchange for the paroled soldiers, who entered their names for the purpose. The Confederate officers connected themselves very closely to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, and were on the whole very intelligent and clever men.

COL. DICK TAYLOR ON THE RAMPAGE.

Col. DICK TAYLOR, son of "Old ZACK," recently returned from Virginia, much to his indignation found that the National troops had taken possession of his place and sequestered most of his property; whereupon he has issued an ukase that no planters who have been more fortunate should ship their sugar to New-Orleans, and thereby he has made a guerrilla of himself, for his next step must be to head the burners and ravagers of his vicinity, who are now laying waste by rapine and robbery what was once the most productive land on the globe.

GEN. BUTLER.

The rumor that Gen. BUTLER was to be superseded has had the effect to call out the real sentiment of the people, and his most bitter enemies were among the first to express their regrets at the possibility of such an event. They all admit that since the General has been here, the police of the city has been perfect, that life was never safer, that on the whole, justice has been administered on broad and liberal principles, and the most difficult people in the world to govern has been satisfied. If the remarkable administrative qualities possessed by Gen. BUTLER are needed nearer the National Capital, the people here would sacrifice their own feelings for the national welfare; but if this is not the case, then he should be left master and Military-Commandant of New-Orleans, the only thing gained to the glory of our cause, after a long year of disaster and defeat; for, startling as it may appear, if with our reverses on the Potomac, *we could not call the mouth of the Mississippi ours, we should be poor indeed.*

THE FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., I witnessed a funeral, formed of carriages, of nearly a quarter of a mile in length, attending to the grave the remains of the slave SANDY, believed to be, at least, one hundred and seventeen years of age. The mourners were mostly "quadroons," and as long as I have lived in Louisiana, this was the first time I had ever seen anything of the kind, and therefore the greater was my astonishment. In the first place, there were the evidences of substantial wealth connected with the cortège, that was of itself an incident, when the majority of the whites of New-Orleans have a pinched and severely blockaded appearance. The hearse was finer, and the coffin more elegantly adorned, than I ever before saw at any funeral. But what attracted me most was, the people themselves. Immediately behind the hearse followed some twenty well-dressed negroes who were, no doubt, slave servants of the deceased. Then came the mourners, shrouded and bedecked in black crape. Then followed the friends in the long line of carriages, largely composed of females, varying from the child of tender years to persons of most mature age. All were white—that is to say, a blue white—a cold, dark, icy hue seemed to be on most of the faces, *for very few, indeed, had any color* in their cheeks, such as enlivens the pure descendants of the Caucasian race. Their eyes were dark and sparkling, and owing to the prevailing fashions, there was a kind of Oriental look about the whole affair, that reminded me of pictures and colors I have seen among the aristocratic people of Hindostan. There was one young girl, I suppose some fourteen years of age, that was remarkably beautiful, and seemed very much disposed to be admired; but the majority, I thought, wore an expression of contempt that was universal in its application, applying alike to Unionists and Secesh ers. There were persons enough in this funeral alone to show that there was a large and not uninteresting world of people, peculiar to themselves, and presenting a social life such as the world has very little idea of out of a comparatively narrow circle which exists in the Crescent City.

A CHASE AFTER JEFF. THOMPSON.

For some time past it has been reported that JEFF. THOMPSON was "across the lake," at Ponchatoola, making great preparations to do something dreadful, the particulars of which were not clearly understood. On Saturday, 13th inst., Maj. GEORGE C. STRONG, with a small force of infantry—350 men of the Twelfth Maine—went on board of the steamer *Ceres*, the object of the expedition being to capture the formidable JEFF.; the *New-London*, with 100 men of the Thirteenth Connecticut, at the same time to pay a visit to the Pass Manaloe. When Maj. STRONG reached the mouth of the Tanjipho, much to his regret he found the bar could not be crossed by the *Ceres*, and he instantly conceived the idea of marching up to the town, some ten miles distant. When the troops had fairly got in motion, the road being all the way along the railroad track, they espied an Indian, who immediately turned and fled toward the town, thus prostrating all idea of a surprise. The Major appealed to his men, and they, with one voice, declared their willingness to proceed. Upon reaching Ponchatoola, our soldiers found the place strongly defended by infantry and a couple of pieces of artillery, and an action at once commenced. The engagement was short, for the enemy, though in superior force, soon found that he was being outflanked, and precipitately fled; our loss being twenty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much greater. Among the severely but not fatally wounded was Capt. THORNTON, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment. Unhappily, a surprise of the place was frustrated by the Indian's information; and JEFF. THOMPSON, it was learned, had been absent some days at Jackson, Miss. Among the trophies obtained, however, was JEFF.'s sword, presented to him by certain patriots of Memphis, his spurs and military saddle. About twenty-five or thirty railroad cars, loaded with cotton, sugar and molasses, belonging to the Confederate Government, were set on fire and destroyed. Having accomplished this, preparations were made to return, when our troops discovered that the line of the track was menaced by the enemy's infantry, and that two pieces of artillery was planted so as to command the road. Maj. STRONG said a few words of encouragement to the men, and started down the railway track, much of it laid on trestel-work, built over the swamp. Strange as it may appear, no casualty occurred, except the necessity of abandoning the severely wounded, among whom was Capt. THORNTON. With this exception, the command safely reached the *Ceres* and returned to the city. The intentions of the expedition of the *New-London* were frustrated by the water being too low for the vessel to enter the Pass. I understand that this attack upon Ponchatoola has created great excitement along the rebel shores of the Lake, and as far in the interior as Jackson, Miss., for the rebels were unprepared for such a bold invasion of their territory.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, which Gen. BUTLER took from the capital at Baton Rouge, and sent North, was sculptured by HIRAM POWERS, who received for it from the citizens of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana $20,000. The Commission originated with JAMES ROSS, W. H. WILDE of Georgia, Col. T. B. THORPE, Judge MCCAREN and other spirited gentlemen, at the time residents of New-Orleans, who were somewhat led astray as to Mr. POWERS' merits by the sudden popularity the sculptor acquired by his Greek Slave. It was proposed first that *New-Orleans should have a statue of Franklin*, but this soon gave way for a statue of FRANKLIN, and ended in an order to make the present captured statue of WASHINGTON. I have not seen it, but from the description, I presume it has the faults of Mr. POWERS' life-size works, for he has certainly made the greatest failures in this line of any celebrated artist that ever lived, as WARREN'S statue in Boston, and CALHOUN'S in South Carolina testify. If the statue has merits, I am exceedingly glad that it may possibly be placed where it can be seen; in Baton Rouge it attracted but little attention; the Apollo would have been just as much neglected.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

More About the Campaign on the Potomac.

LAUDATION OF GENERAL LEE.

THE CONFEDERATES COMFORTED.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, &C.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

The accounts and dispatches which we publish to-day, will correct some misapprehensions which have gone to the public as news. The late events on the Potomac, since the capture of Harper's Ferry, may be stated thus:

On Tuesday, the 16th, LEE, whose forces were concentrating at Sharpsburgh, was confronted by McCLELLAN, who had followed him further from Boonsboro' the day before. On Tuesday evening a light and harmless cannonade occurred, lasting a few hours. On the next day the great battle of Sharpsburgh was fought, lasting until night. Some of Gen. LEE's forces arrived during the action, a portion of them at an advanced hour. The close of the battle left us in possession of the field, and on the next morning it was discovered that McCLELLAN had retreated.

Gen. LEE held the field all day Thursday, caring for the wounded and the dead. He then crossed the Potomac, which was only about two miles distant, and took position at or near Shepherdstown. We think he thus moved nearly or quite his whole army.

The General of the enemy ascertaining his withdrawal to the south side, began what they called their pursuit. Perhaps deceived to some extent by the stories with which they deceive their people, they even ventured to throw over a force of two thousand men to press the flight of the "disorganized" Confederates. How this expedition sped, on Sunday last, let the telegram, in another column tell! Another chastisement, swift, and sudden, and severe, has fallen upon the enemy from the hand of JACKSON.

Gen. LEE's present position we do not know—whether he is still on the south side, or whether he has recrossed his army to the other. But he has his plans, and himself and his army, crowned with the fame of new exploits, are in the highest spirits. We will not even guess at his plans, lest it might suggest the right idea to the enemy.

But surely Gen. LEE can be cheerfully trusted to manage the operations confided to him. That he will do this to the best advantage may well be inferred from his brilliant career, from the campaign on the Chickahominy to this hour. His plans have been admirably conceived—admirably concealed from the enemy, and admirably executed. To the enemy he must seem like a cross-eyed man, never striking where he seems to be looking.

He outgeneraled McCLELLAN on the Chickahominy—he made a fool of POPE from the Rapidan to Manassas—he has disgraced McCLELLAN again, by the capture of Harper's Ferry, with nearly twelve thousand prisoners, right before his eyes, while McCLELLAN thought he was about to strike at Harrisburgh or Washington. While he has managed well, his officers and soldiers have executed like harpes, and continued success has gladdened the heart of the country.

General LEE has shifted his late position by a few miles. *He is, it may be,* still on this bank of the Potomac instead of the other. *In the feelings of some there is a vast difference in the two positions. The difference, in fact, is an hour's march. For ourselves we are perfectly content in the conviction that it is strategy that put our army where it is, the march following, as it did, on the heels of a victory.* What the strategy is, we should only guess. Perhaps Jackson knows something of it last Sunday, when JACKSON was thundering in his rear, and racing with him for the Potomac crossing.

Let our people, therefore, be composed, and patient, and cheerful. Retreats are often simulated. They are like the crouch before the spring of the lion. They may be but the running start of the leaper. Let us *be consoling where confidence has been so well earned.* So long as Gen. LEE is cheerful and content and his army in good spirits *we shall see* in these facts abundant reason why we should be so likewise.

Another word we will add here. The public, anxious and feverish for news, has abandoned itself to excitement. Men race the streets all day news hunting. Of course, rumors abound. Why should they not when there is such a demand? Rumors reach us from the field of operations. Gen. LEE is here and Gen. LEE is there; and here, then, has been a victory, and there a capitulation. The Government, too, has great news which it will not disclose, and the public anxiety takes the form of angry rebuke. The imputation upon the Government is a mistake. There has been no withholding of news such as the public would itself consider proper to be disclosed. The Government has been free and ready to impart all legitimate information. The trouble lies here: Rumor, even when true, always flies faster than fact. It is like the report that tells of the coming of the ball. Government deals in facts and official reports; and for the sending of these, time is required to insure accuracy. "The passenger by the cars," or other private information, is generally ahead of even JACKSON'S brief telegrams.

Hence the street is often full of rumors and even facts are sometimes pretty authentically known before the Government is informed of the matters. Citizens must be composed and patient, and not fret and complain if the Government does not resolve itself into a mere news agency, or do not employ itself in the dignified task of hunting down every idle rumor which is born of the public excitement and a diseased curiosity.

ANOTHER VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

Military operations are not conducted on haphazard chance; nor do generals march their armies about "like roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour," but accomplish their purposes by prearranged campaigns, having certain and well defined objects. Gen. LEE did not march out of Richmond towards the sources of the Chickahominy seeking an enemy; but knowing the position of his enemy, he performed those celebrated manœuvres by a previously arranged plan; nor did he move his army to Fredericksburgh, without first determining what would be his course upon reaching the theatre of war. So also was his march into Maryland—that, too, had an object and purpose, being different from what the enemy supposed, as well as what our people believed.

It was not a step toward invading Pennsylvania, nor yet was it made only to raise Maryland. The *real objects* were the capture of the Yankee force at Harper's Ferry and the drawing of McCLELLAN out of Washington, and incidentally the rousing of Maryland. While his proclamation to the people of Maryland deceived his enemy, and manifested to the world the difference between the Confederate manner of conducting the war and that of our enemies, it completely disguised his primary object.

His march to Frederick and his proclamation assembled at Washington brigades and regiments which could have been sent, via Chambersburgh and Hagerstown, to the relief of Harper's Ferry. Had Gen. LEE marched directly on Harper's Ferry, his design would have been understood and prevented by the immediate evacuation of the place and retreat into Pennsylvania, or directly to Washington. In military operations the most circuitous route may be the shortest way to accomplish an object; and as the final purpose of every campaign is most carefully concealed, appearances are made deceptive, and the people at home, as well as the enemy, are both deceived. Now, that the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburgh reveal the object of the movement into Maryland, every one must admire the strategic talents of our distinguished General, and his wonderful power of combination becomes more apparent as we contemplate the skillful manner in which he delayed McCLELLAN's army, destined to relieve Harper's Ferry, and postponed the engagement in general battle until the besieging force from Harper's Ferry could come up. *Having captured Harper's Ferry, the campaign closes.*

He then turns on McCLELLAN, and fights the battle of Sharpsburgh—a battle in which he had nothing to lose, but everything to gain, and in which the enemy had nothing to gain, but everything to lose. If Gen. LEE had been defeated at Sharpsburgh nothing would have been determined by the battle, because, by crossing into Virginia, he was approaching his base of operations, and drawing the enemy further and further from theirs. McCLELLAN discovered Gen. LEE's design too late to prevent its execution. Harper's Ferry, with its garrison, armament, arms and stores, all fell into our hands. A glorious termination of a splendid campaign.

The first campaign for the relief of Richmond terminated at Malvern Hill. When McCLELLAN retreated to Berkeley, Gen. LEE did not follow and attempt the annihilation of the Federal Army, because it could not have been accomplished without a corresponding loss to our own army, which might have so weakened it that the second campaign for the relief of Richmond—that in Piedmont Virginia—could not have been immediately undertaken. And, again, when the campaign against Pope culminated in the splendid victories of Manassas, Gen. LEE did not pursue the shattered army to Washington, because *the remnants of the two Federal armies were not to be despised by the two Federal armies were not to be despised by the victorious army.*

But our distinguished General projected the movement into Maryland as a cover to his march against Harper's Ferry, and for the purpose of drawing McCLELLAN out of Washington. He has entirely succeeded. Harper's Ferry has fallen, and McCLELLAN enticed sixty-five miles from Washington, has been defeated. Such glorious triumphs should teach our people the utmost reliance on Gen. LEE, and make them easy even when only *he* has uncovered his movements.

THE NEWS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 26.

The following dispatch was received by Major-Gen. SMITH from Col. DAVIDSON, Military Commander at Staunton:

COLUMBIA: A dispatch has just been received from Winchester, dated 21st. The enemy crossed 10,000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by JACKSON's corps and routed. Their loss very heavy; pursuit right. Quite a number of arms taken. JACKSON has recrossed into Maryland.

H. B. DAVIDSON, Col. P. A. C. S."

STILL LATER.

The Central train brought down no additional news of importance last evening. A variety of reports, of an exceedingly delightful description, came down, but being minus the necessary authority, we decline to repeat them. The account of JACKSON's victory near Shepherdstown, of the active condition of our whole army, and the generally favorable aspect of affairs on the Potomac, are confirmed.

We learn a courier arrived last night, bringing dispatches from Gen. LEE to the Government, but we have not been able to learn the nature of the dispatches brought. It is stated that in the fight near Shepherdstown an entire Yankee division, supposed to be BURNSIDE's, was terribly cut up while attempting to ford the river, for the purpose of flanking Gen. JACKSON's army. No sooner had the division gotten well into the water, than Gen. JACKSON turned his artillery, which until that time had been concealed, upon them with terrible effect. The river is said to have been almost choked up with the dead and the dying. The slaughter of the enemy in this fight is said to be greater than at any time during the war.

TO BE DISSOLVED.

The South Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance declaring that that "body shall cease and be dissolved on the 17th of December next."

The Executive Council, created by the Convention, is placed hereafter under the control of the Legislature for regulation or abolishment.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Sept. 23, on motion of Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, the rules were suspended in order to enable him to offer the following:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform this House—

1. Whether CHARLES K. HYDE, a citizen of Augusta County, Virginia, who, on the 20th day of the present month, was arrested in the City of Richmond and confined in a prison known as "Castle Thunder," was so arrested and imprisoned by the military authority of the Confederate States, and, if so, by what officer and under whose orders.

2. For what offence the said CHARLES K. HYDE has been seized, searched and deprived of liberty; upon whose oath or affirmation he was charged; by what warrant or other process he was taken, and under what law.

3. Whether the said CHARLES K. HYDE has been examined or tried for the offence charged against him, and if so, in what court or before what tribunal, and with what results.

4. Whether the said CHARLES K. HYDE belongs to the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or is liable to military duty under any law thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of any orders, or any other papers relating to the case of the said CHARLES K. HYDE, with a statement of any testimony taken in the case."

Mr. SWANN, of TENN., was opposed to the adoption of the resolutions. If the person referred to had been improperly arrested, the writ of *habeas corpus* was not now suspended, and he had his remedy before the country. The action proposed would embarrass the House on a matter in regard to which but few felt any interest. If the matter was pressed, another member of the House would have to amend the resolution, by calling for information in relation to another case of imprisonment by martial law. He himself could refer to hundreds of cases did he see fit to do so.

Mr. BALDWIN said he had no disposition to trifle with the time of the House, but he wanted to call attention to the fact that one of the most respectable citizens of his district was arrested here on Saturday last by a Baltimore "Plug-Ugly," carried off and thrust into Castle Thunder, confined in the same room with the notorious Dr. RUCKER, and a horde of other disloyal persons, and this for no other offence than trying to obtain a substitute for the son of his neighbor. He wanted to know if the President claimed authority, either for himself or for officers of his own creation, to arrest, under laws of his own creation, and try, before tribunals of his own creation, respectable citizens for offences of his own creation, or of his subordinates? This was the subject of inquiry, and had it not been such an aggravated case, he would not have brought it to the notice of this House. The arrest was made, as he was informed, for the simple offence named, and none other.

The resolution was passed—Yeas, 98; Nays, 12.

GEN. FOOTE AS A PEACEMAKER.

HIS PROPOSITION FOR A PEACE COMMISSIONER OR COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, (of the rebel House of Representatives,) offered the following joint resolution, proposing to send a Commissioner or Commissioners to Washington City, empowered to propose terms of just and honorable peace:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continuously blessed our arms for several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Government in dispatching a Commissioner or Commissioners to the Government at Washington City, empowered to propose the terms of a just and honorable peace.

Mr. FOOTE, on offering this proposition, observed that he did not intend to occupy the attention of the House more than a few minutes, preliminary to the motion which he should presently make, to refer the resolution under consideration to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—a Committee, I beg leave to say, continued Mr. FOOTE, with the exception of its Chairman, eminently qualified to deal with this grave and interesting matter in a calm, considerate and signally advantageous manner. Sir, I have but little hope that our insolent and cruel foe will listen to this proposition favorably. I have but little confidence, I confess, Sir, in the wisdom and sagacity, the statesmanship or the true manliness of spirit, of Mr. LINCOLN and his deluded Cabinet counsellors. I am not unaware that these personages have been disgracefully driven forward, continually, from the first shedding of blood in the affair of Fort Sumter up to the present moment, by a numerous and active body of infuriated fanatics and unscrupulous demagogues, until they have almost reached the depths of utter hopelessness and ruin. I am not at all confident that the weak and vacillating executive chief in Washington City has adequate moral courage to receive our commissioner, should we conclude to send one, even were the sufferings of our Northern enemies far greater those which they have already experienced, though stimulated, as to some extent they must necessarily be, by the apprehension of far greater sufferings in which they are now so seriously entranced. But, sir, to these considerations I attach but little importance. I will endeavor to state my view of the subject in a very concise manner, as, according to the rules of the House, I can occupy its attention only for a few minutes. The enemy will either refuse our proposal of peace, or, perchance, even refuse to receive our commissioner; or they will be courteously received. Certainly it is hardly to be hoped that our proposal of peace will be respectfully considered and agreed to. In the latter case a most bloody and desolating war will be brought to a close; our own beloved country will be relieved from the experiences of present sufferings, and be, perchance, saved from greatly multiplied sufferings hereafter. If a just and honorable peace be madly refused us, then upon the heads of our heartless adversaries will be accumulated all the responsibility connected with those evils which may be hereafter inflicted upon the general interests of the civilized world; the oceans of blood which may be hereafter shed, and all the immeasurable horrors which must inevitably result from a war conducted as it has been heretofore conducted by our heartless enemies, in utter disregard of all the well known principles of civilized war. We cannot, in any state of things which can be possibly conceived of, be at all injured by the pursuing of the line of policy suggested in the resolution. Our brave armies in the field will not feel less inclined to prosecute the war with energy and resolution, because their Government manifests a disposition to save them from the necessity of incurring further hardships, and shows a disposition to restore them once more to the blessings of peace, of domestic happiness, and of social beatitude. On the contrary, I shall confidently expect the exhibition of a still sterner resolution, a still fiercer military zeal, and still more glorious achievements, when they shall thus find it demonstrated to them that there is no possibility of peace with our persecutors, save by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, to those terrible expedients which may be calculated to impress upon their own obdurate hearts the intense consciousness of those horrors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of Christian humanity, and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their presence known, organize and embody their energies against an insolent and barbarous Government, drive LINCOLN and his myrmidons from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise and upright statesmen, through whose efficient instrumentality this sanguinary struggle may be at last brought to a termination.

Sir, it is not even possible that our motives or objects in taking the initiative in the noble work of pacification can be misunderstood either by the enemy or by the rest of the civilized nations of the world. We come thus far completely victorious in the war. In all the numerous battles which have been fought we have been most signally successful. We have driven or are now driving, the vaunting hosts of the North beyond our confines, and our victorious standards are now being planted upon the territory of the foe. Such a succession of brilliant and decisive triumphs has never heretofore adorned the page of our history. Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the columns of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnanimity, we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With as close can a proposition of peace originate without the deepest dishonor. If the war is not to be interminable (and who desires this?) the first movement towards a settlement of existing difficulties must be made by one of the pacific contestants, and as the enemy cannot be expected, under existing circumstances, to come to us a proposition for the amicable termination of hostilities, a result that the civilized world has a right to look to us for such action as the resolution proposes. Mr. Speaker, I know well that I shall be denounced in certain quarters for my present conduct. I shall probably be charged with excessive moderation, and perchance, even of pusillanimity. I shall not be at all surprised if all who are especially interested in the continuance of the war shall resort even to ribaldry and denunciation. To all this I am prepared to submit, confiding as I do in the general good sense and elevated moral sentiment of my honored countrymen, and being perfectly persuaded that this resolution, if it should be fated to rejection, will awaken a responsive echo in the bosoms of good and wise men elsewhere, which will more than compensate for present misjudgment and undeserved obloquy.

Mr. WRIGHT asked if we had not effective Commissioners there now in the persons of Generals LEE and Stonewall JACKSON.

Mr. FOOTE admitted their effectiveness, but their services were required in the field, where they were now prosecuting the war with energy, and he did not desire to have their attention distracted by other matters.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 22.

The following ridiculous lie, by telegraph, from Boston, is published in the Northern papers, of the 16th inst.:

"The reported investment of Charleston by the gunboats has some confirmation by a letter received in this city from on board the United States steamer ——, which says: "Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage."

For contra, the Charleston *Courier*, of Saturday last, describes a visit by the editor "to a noted and prominent military post, occupying a position in full view and within easy conversing distance of nearly every fortified point on the surroundings of our beautiful harbor. It is scarcely possible," he says, "within the range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character. As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemy deterring fortifications there are also obstructions and destructives, movable and fixed, known and unknown, which altogether beget a confidence in those possessing a knowledge of their character that leads irresistibly to the conclusion that superior engineering skill has made and is still making our city more and more impregnable to the attack or attacks of that vandal horde, who, we know, owes us an undying grudge for having made them once and again kiss the bitter rod of defeat and humiliation within our precincts. A fire, north, south, east and west, direct, cross, plunging and concentrated, with other formidable obstructions, and before getting out of the range of these engines of destruction of pen line of fortifications, running directly in range of a dozen others, would, in the opinion of those of experience, render the situation of any foe in an attack on Charleston extremely hazardous, if not, perhaps, wholly inextricable. To officers and friends who have placed us under obligations by their kindness and courtesies on this pleasant trip, we tender many thanks."

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Sharp Engagement Between Col. Sibley and the Sioux—Dispatches from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, ST. PAUL, Sept. 26.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Col. SIBLEY, just received, state that a sharp engagement has taken place with the Sioux near Yellow Medicine; about thirty Indians killed and many wounded. Our loss, five killed and thirty-four wounded. The Indians fell back toward Lagtaparle, SIBLEY following.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

AFFAIRS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The dealers in army goods had quite a harvest to-day, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes, at quite an advance on Saturday's prices.

The military officers of the Southern Confederacy rigidly enforce the conscription all around Lexington and other points occupied by the rebels.

On *Friday*, about five hundred rebel wagons were seen on the road from Danville to Lexington, supposed to be empty, and going in that direction for supplies.

The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville was completed yesterday.

A skirmish occurred to-day, at Middletown, between a National cavalry regiment and some rebel troops. One rebel was killed and the balance routed.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Proposed Issue of Letters of Marque by the United States Government.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 16.

A Nova Scotian cotemporary, received by the last mail, contains an extract from the *Newfoundland Royal Gazette*, from which it appears that the Governor of that Colony has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 1st ult., intimating that Earl RUSSELL "had been informed by the American Minister in London, that *it is the intention of the United States Government to issue letters of marque, with a view of checking the hostilities carried on by Southern Privateers against United States Commerce.*" This information the Duke of Newcastle has thought it right to communicate without delay to the Governors of Newfoundland and New-Brunswick, "*as serious inconveniences may result to British commerce from such a measure.*" The promptitude of the Colonia Secretary is commendable, but it is somewhat strange that information so intimately concerning the carrying trade of this country, should have been left to find its way here from our North American Colonies. The notice which has made its appearance in the Government journal of Newfoundland should, unquestionably, have appeared in the Government journal here, in the first instance. Yet we are not aware that the London *Gazette* has contained any intimation on the subject of this officially reported communication of Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL, respecting privateering. The document, however, which has appeared in the Newfoundland *Royal Gazette* is evidently genuine. It is put forth "by His Excellency's order," and bears the signature of the Acting Colonial Secretary. Assuming, then, that the Federal Government are resolved to carry out their intention with respect to the issue of letters of marque, the information is quite as necessary for our merchants and shipowners here as in the Colonies. If Federal privateers take the sea, they will probably not confine their operations to "checking the hostilities carried on by Southern privateers against United States Commerce"—they will take the sea in aid of the Federal navy, either to assist in maintaining the blockade, or, what is more likely, to *corporate in effecting captures.* Privateering has been formally abolished by the maritime States of Europe, Spain excepted, but it is still retained by America as a means of supplementing her naval force. There are two aspects in which the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal may be regarded—either as authority to ships to carry armaments for purposes of defence and capture, *if attacked*, or simply for the purpose of harrassing the commerce of the enemy wherever it may be fallen in with—or, as the old law of this country has it, "to seize the property of the aggressor nation without hazard of being condemned as robbers or pirates." Application was made early in the war to President LINCOLN to permit merchantmen to carry arms with a view to reprisals as well as defence, but it was refused. It would seem this refusal has been reconsidered, and that Northern merchantmen will be authorized to carry arms for purposes of aggression as well as defence. *There can be no doubt that the law of nations justifies the Federal Government in resorting to this mode of increasing their maritime force.* "When a State which has received, or supposes it has received (says WHEATON, E. I. L., p. 373) an inquiry from another nation, it delivers commissions to its officers and subjects to take the persons and property belonging to the other nation wherever the same may be found." This is the law of Reprisals as hitherto sanctioned by international usage, and the Cabinet of Washington are authorized to resort to it. But the evil of privateering consists in this—that it supersedes to patriotic motives those of private interest and cupidity, and has been found in the experience of nations to be most mischievous in its effects. Hence the Powers who met in Paris in 1856, agreed that its abolition was demanded by the progress of events as a remnant of barbarous warfare, inconsistent with the present advanced state of civilization. *By the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, to meet the Southern privateers, the Federal Government of each cannot be waging war "against the nation" to the Southern States.* It is, however, incorrect to describe the *Sumter* the *Jeff. Davis*, the *Alabama*, and other craft which have taken the sea under the Palmetto flag as privateers. They are, we presume, the Confederate authorities assert, vessels commanded by officers regularly commissioned by the Confederate Government, and which have taken the sea in defence of the commerce of the South quite as much as to prey upon the commerce of the North. The point of view, however, in which we in this country must regard this issue of letters of marque by the Federal Government is, that it is intended thereby to reinforce the Federal fleet immediately, *and, so far*

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Large Numbers of Citizens Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

The Tardy Patriots Coming Forward.

GEN. BUTLER'S FREE COLORED REGIMENT

An Attempt to Capture Jeff. Thompson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 19.

To-day has been a busy one among the officials appointed to administer the oath of allegiance. It is a singular fact that most of those who have been the noisiest in denouncing the Government, I now find the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." I have often noticed, that on the parturient 4th of September, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath have gradually lessened, until "it don't amount to much, after all," and